

He is one of the most popular newspaper men in New-York, and served on the editorial staff for many years of "The star," and also of "The Continent" and "The Recorder." Since the publication of "The Dully Mercury" he has been connected with that paper.

CHANGES IN THE CIRCULATION. AN INCREASE LAST MONTH OF \$2,865,264-IN-

CREASE IN TREASURY MONEY AND BULLION. Washington, April 3 (Special).-The Treasury De partment monthly circulation statement, issued to-day, shows a net increase in the circulation during last month of \$2,865,264. Gold coin circulation during March decreased \$2,017,187, gold certificates \$2,903,720, standard silver dollars \$874,900, and currency certificates \$2,580,000. On the other hand there was an increase of \$2,010,337 in circulation of subsidiary silver, \$2,509,168 in silver Treasury notes, \$1,679,821 in silver certificates, \$2,618,572 in United States notes and \$2,423,173 in National bank note cir-culation. The total circulation of the country on April /1 is placed at \$1,002,520,806, or a per capita of \$24.07 against \$1,008,641,520 on April 1, 1892.

The changes in detail in circulation during last month, together with the amounts of various kinds of money in circulation on the different dates, are shown

March 1, 1893.	April 1, 1893, 8407,799,951 59,557,190 69,632,375 111,485,069, 322,938,953 128,956,781 316,793,314 10,670,000 172,267,433
Totals	\$1.602.520.836

Last month there was a net increase of \$2,302,675 in the Treasury money and builion fund; gold cein holdings increased \$1,036,573; gold bullion, \$3,358,-100; standard sliver dollars, \$1,015,220; subsidiary silver, \$193,279; silver Treasury notes, \$1,113,127, and silver bullion, \$3,735,351, while the holdings of United States notes decreased \$2,618,572; National bank notes, \$1,751,017, and gold bullion, \$331,288.

The Treasury store of money and builton on Apri

	Jonna:	
Subsidiar Subsidiar Silver To United S National Gold but	n silver dollars y silver dollars y silver dollars ensury notes tates notes trans notes to the silver note	11 105 155 0.533 347 20 887,702 3 827 111
Total		735,090,805

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Washington, April 3.-It seems, from a resolution introduced in the Senate to-day, as if the debate on the subject of the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people was to be renewed at this extra session Mr. Hour introduced a resolution antagonistic to that proposition, and gave notice that as soon as convenient after to-morrow he would address the Senate on the resolution. The resolution asserts that it is inexpedient that the resolution should be adopted, for such a method of election would essentially change the character of the scale as conceived by the convention that formed the Constitution and the people who adopted it. It would, the resolution continues, result in the overthrow of the whole scheme of the Constitution.

BUSINESS DONE IN THE SENATE.

Washington, April 3 .- The Senate began to-day the fifth week of its extraordinary session. Mr. Hoar presented the petition of Joseph W. Adv. claiming that John Martin was never duly elected Senator from the State of Kansas, and that he (Ady) was duly ted, and desired to be admitted to a seat in the Senate accordingly. The petition was read and rerred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
Mr. Hoar also presented a petition from Albert A.

pp., resulting to the importance of maintaining good roads, and it was referred to the Committee on Agri-

coalium.

Mr. Stewart presented resolutions of the Nevada Legislature in favor of the passage of an act for refunding the indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Government. They were referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of the admission of the three Senators appointed by the Governors of Montana. Wroming and Washington was then taken up, and Mr. Turple made an arguinent in support of it. Mr. Vest then took the Boor to address the Senate on the same subject, but yielded for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned till to morrow.

APPOINTED DEPUTY CONTROLLER. Washington, April 3.-Secretary Carlisle to-day ap

pointed Oliver P. Tucker, of Covington, Ky., Deputy Controller of the Currency, vice Nixon, resigned. Mr. Tucker was formerly connected with the First National Bank of Covington, Ky. He is forty years

THE BUSINESS OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION. Washington, April 3.-The Senate was in secret session this afternoon for more than an hour, and at the end of that time only a few postmasters were given out as having been confirmed. The Behring Sea correspondence and the cases of the two Governments were submitted to the Senate but not read. The Russian treaty was then taken up. The recent criticisms of this treaty in the newspapers have given the instrument something of a political tinge. The discussion kinges upon just what amount shall be made public. No conclusion was reached when the Senate adjourned. An effort will be made to morrow to dispose of the matter and release the injunction of secrecy. A policy of mutual concession may finally dispose of the subject.

MR. ADY'S EIGHT TO A SEAT IN THE SENATE. Washington, April 3 (Special).—The presentation in the Senate today of a petition from George W. Adv. of Kansas, the Republican candidate for Senator in the recent Kansas legislative contest, will probably lead at the next regular session to an investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections into the title of Mr. Martin, who now holds the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Plumb. Mr. Martin was admitted without objection as a member of the Senate on March 4, because he had a prima facie Senate on March 4, because he had a prima facie title in the certificate signed by the Governor and Secretary of State of Kansas. It has never been admitted that the title thus conferred on Mr. Martin was a sufficient and legal one, and the Republicans have simply been waiting to have the other contests settled before asking for an examination of Mr. Martin's credentials. Whatever may be found to be Mr. Ady's rights in the case, his petition will afford a ground for investigation into the Senatorial contest at Topeka, the outcome of which was the election of Mr. Martin by a J-int assembly whose authority to elect has since been utterly denied and repudiated by the Supreme Court of the State.

SENATOR VILAS'S ELDEST DAUGHTER DEAD. Madison, Wis, April 3 .- Miss Nellie Vilas, the eldest daughter of Senator Vilas, died here this morning at 11 o'clock of tonsilitis. The operation of trachaeotom favorite both at her home here and in Washington. Her father is fishing in Florida, and the family have

NEW BOUND BROOK

has all city conveniences with greatest country benefits, among which are freedom from mosquitoes, perfect sewerage, abundant supply of best onality of water, under heavy gravity pressure: electric lights, Telford paved streets, all sidewalks uniformly built, and all lots restricted against every sort of nuisance and objectionable feature. A few beautiful cottages and choice lots for sale cheap, on easy terms. No speculators need apply: only home-seekers wanted. There are three lines of railroad, frequent fast trains, block stands, inguring safety: commutation 13 cents, including ferry; time less than an hour from New-York. Unsurpassed advantages offered for establishing manufactories near by. For map and particulars address RAY V. PIERCE, Bound Brook, N. J.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE CHIEF ARTHUR ENJOINED. INSURANCE CO.

Commenced business in 1846. It has paid in dividends to its policy-holders,

\$50,927,540.20 Ratio of dividend paid, to premiums received,

in 1892, 26.47 per cent.60.761.549.89 Assets Surplus by its own standard 6.426,929.88 (By the highest LEGAL standard over seven

million dollars.) Expenses of management only 8.61 per cent of income for past 47 years.

PHILIP S. MILLER, General Agent, NO. 1 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRE RECORD.

NEW-JERSEY WOODS STILL ABLAZE. VILLAGES IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES THREAT-

EXED WITH DESTRUCTION. South Amboy, N. J., April 3 (Special).- A flerce forest fire raged between this place and Old Bridge during nearly the whole of yesterday, and broke out again at noon to-day. A large tract of land near Runyon, a new station on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was burned yesterday. This station is not far from the water-works of the city of Perth Amboy. The fire has been raging all this after

station is not far from the water-works of the city of Perth Amboy. The fire has been raging all this afternoon. So far it has been confined to the woods, although several houses have been saved only by the continued exertions of the occupants. The fire is spreading toward Sayreville, an extensive brick manufacturing township, seven miles southeast of this city, and travels rapidly, owing to the dry condition of the undergrowth.

Camden, N. J., April 3.—The forest fires which have been raging for the last forty-eight hours in the part of the state below this city are still burning. Early this morning the village of Jackson and several small settlements in the lower part of Camden County were threatened with destruction. Men turned out to fight the flames, and by noon had them under control. The damage amounts to several thousands of dollars. Pleasantville. N. J., April 3.—Three forest fires are raging in this vicinity, rushing through the pine forests and cedar swamps at a rapid pace. The great sheets of flame have been fanned by a heavy southerly gale since early morning. The biggest fire has been raging near West Hensantville since early Friday evening and has destroyed several thousand dollars worth of young timber. Another fire that came within a few hundred yards of Pleasantville about 3 o'clock this morning storthed the larms and other buildings of the Pleasant Valley farm. At 4 o'clock this morning another fire suddenly sprung up in the dense forest near English Creek and sculiville, and the southerly gale sent the flames roaring through the phes at an alarming rate. Men were soon rushing by wagon loads with the horses running at full speed to fight the fire by back fires, but owing to the high winds the back fires refused to obey, and before they could be extinguished leaped among the low underbrush, mounted the high plines, and dashed beyond all control of the fire fighters. The men had left their wives at home to protect their houses by soaking the roofs with water, and they did their duty admirably,

paint off the weather beards and doming the bushes from the flower beds in the front vard. The house was not destroyed, however. The blaze of the fire brightly illuminates the town, but as the wind is blowing the flames from all direction, it is not feared any danger will result unless a change of wind comes before merming.

Egg Harbor City, N. J., April 3.—It was thought this morning that the change in the wind had killed the fire which for three days has been sweeping traging more floresty than ever, and is now perilously close to Germania. The farmers are scattered through the pines in Galloway township, fighting the fire. The district which is now burning is filled with fat pine fagots, and a strong wind may spread the flames and so add to their fury that they will be carried into the settlements. From the outlook here tonight it would seem that nothing but rain can prevent wides great destruction. Many families have left their homes and are seeking shelter with friends outside of the fire district.

The woods on the mountains back of Westfield and Plainfield, have been burning briskly for several days, and much damage has been done. There is great anxiety among the farmers, whose buildings are threatened by the flames.

HEAVY LOSS IN FLORENCE, S. C. SCORE OF BUILDINGS BURNED-LOSS PLACED AT #250,000.

Columbia, S. C., April 3.—The city of Florence, this State, is in the midst of a quarter-million-dollar fire. The fire broke out early this morning in the grocery store of D. F. Parker, by the explosion of grocery store of D. F. Parker, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. At least a score of buildings have been burned and destreyed. Among them are the Central Hotel, Bank of the Carolinas, City Hall. Knights of Pythias and a hall in which were all the paraphernalia of the various secret societies in town and the Derrick Machinery Building. Several fire-men were injured by falling walls. The estimated loss is \$250,000.

HEAVY LOSS BY FOREST FIRES IN VIRGINIA. Fredericksburg, Va., April 3 (Special).-Prof the value of more than \$100,000 has been destroyed by forest fires in Spottsylvania and Caroline counties in the last two days. There has been no rain for several weeks, and the woods are as dry as tinder st. Margaret's Epicopal Church, in Caroline County one of the cidest churches in the country, was de-stroyed yesterday. It was built long before the Revolution, with tricks brought from England. The people of the neighbothood tried hard to save the old people of the including head to let it go and turn their attention to saving their homes and stock. Two schoolhouses and several barns were burned. The old Concord Academy and Lewis Kidd's house, old Concord Academy and Lewis Kind's house, in the same county, were soon in ashes. The fire ran along the fencing in Spottsylvania County for miles. Hundreds of acres of weodland have been burned over. The Taxewell Female seminary was destroyed by fire yesterday; all the young women escaped, but they saved none of their clothing excepting what they had on when they field from the blazing building.

LOSS BY THE PLAZE IN TEMPLE COURT ANNEX An investigation was made yesterday into the of the fire which occurred on Sanday morting cause of the fire which occurred on Sunday morning in the Temple Court Annex, in Nassau-st. Ruland & Whiting, the agents, believe that the fire started on the seventh floor. The damage to the property of tenants will be, it is said, about \$50,000. Burnham & Fhillips, tailors, on the ground floor, estimate their loss at \$10,000, covered by insurance. There their loss at \$10,000, evered by insurance. There was no insurance on the property of the majority of the tenants. The property consisted for the most part of papers and books. The building is owned by Eugene Kelly, the banker, who is at present in Elfmingham, Ala. His son expressed the opinion that the damage to the building would fimount to about \$16,000. The building is felly insured. Eepairs will be begun in a short time.

LOSS OF \$140,000 IN NEWARK.

The car house of the Orange and Newark electric division of the New-Jersey Traction Company, Cen-tral and Feurteenth aves., Newark, was destroyed by fire between 2 and 3 a. m. yesterday with twentyseven electric cars, and ploughs, sweepers and other stock, the total loss aggregating \$140,000. The car stock, the total loss aggregating \$140,000. The car house was a one story frame building on a brick foundation. The fire originated in the oil room, and the men about the fl. or got out a rubber lose, which was immediately cut and made useless by an electric car passing over it. The explosion of a fifty-gallon barrel of machine oil spread the flames in all directions. When the fire engines arrived the fire was beyord control. Only cleven cars were saved. Everything in the office was consumed. The loss is covered by insurance in several companies.

LAFAYETTE POST'S RECEPTION.

The Comrades of the Lafayette Post, G. A. R., held their annual reception and dance last evening at Jacger's, Fifty-ninth-st, and Madison-ave. The hall was well filled early in the evening with the gay dancers and the entertainment was continued ntill an early hour this morning. R. H. Greene Joseph Blascheck and C. S. Wessels were the com-mittee of arrangements. Waldo Sprague was floor manager and the other members of the floor committee were R. D. Evons, J. S. Thompson, G. A. Whitfield, P. H. Murphy, J. D. Wood and C. S. Wessels.

PRIZES FOR OARSMEN.

At a meeting of the Hariem Regatta Association in the Grand Union Hotel last night, it was announced that Controller Myers had presented to the association five medials and one banner to be competed for in the intermediate four-oared gig class at the twenty-sixth regatta, which takes place on Decoration Day. Koch & Co. also gave a cup worth \$200, to be competed for in the junter eight-oared shell class. John Hunnecker, of Philadelphia, will act as referee; J. Hahed, ir., of the Nassaus, and Theodore you Rodon, of the Atalantas, Unckeepers; and R. H. Pelton, president of the Long Island Rowing Association, statter.

HAS APOLLINARIS KARIVOWSKI RESIGNED

It is reported that Apolimaris Karlvopski, a Contract Labor Inspector at Ellis Island, who awoke the other Labor Inspector at Ellis Island, who awoke the other famous, has resigned. Mr. Karivowali was the man who received a hogos letter jurporting to come from Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle requesting him to remain at his place, and informing him that his resignation would be accepted under no circumstances. The letter was a heax planned by the Ellis Island officials, yet it made Mr. Karivowski famous. His case was the subject of cartoons and editorials for several days. Perhaps he may be permitted to resign this time.

Continued from First Page.

to an officer of the company that he would quit its service and, proceeding to the office, turned over his book of rules to the officer in charge. A call was then sens out for Engineer Case and Fireman Rossier. They brought their engine to the train, coupled it, and on learning from the conductor that caven cars were to be delivered at Alexis, Case said he would quit the service and did so. A call was than sent out for Engineer Rutger and Fireman James, and their engine was brought out and coupled to the train. When Rutger learned that Alexis cars were to be delivered he quit his employment and left the yard, having turned over his book of rules. A call was then sent out for Engineer Conley and Fireman Westgate, whose engine was in the same way coupled to Westgate, whose engine was in the same way coupled to the train. Conley declined to haul the Alexis cars and quit the company's employment. He offered to run the train out if the obnexious cars were removed.



P. M. ARTHUR.

The parties now charged with contempt must be tried The parties now charged with contempt must be tried on the facts as they have been made to appear; and, having fully considered them, I conclude that Engineers Clark, Case, Rutger and Conley, and their firemen as named, quit the service of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad under circumstances when they had a right to do so, and that they are not, therefore, in contempt of court because of such conduct; and they will be discharged.

Upon the facts of the case made against Engineer James Lennon. I find that he did not quit the service of the

Lennon, I find that he did not quit the service of the company in fact, and did not intend to do so, and that his prevince to do so was a trick to evade the order of the court. Being in the service of the company when he refused to switch the Ann Arber car into the train at he refused to switch the Ann Arber car line the train at Alexis, and having then full knowledge of the terms and meaning of the order of the court, that order was then in full force, and commanded him to do the very thing he refused to do. He therefore deliberately and knowingly violated the mandates of the court, and was guilty of

ontempt. I accept the protestations of Mr. Lennon, made under cath, that he did not intend to disober the orders of the court, and did not believe he was violating the laws of the United States. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and supposed that, while acting under its rules, he was not arraying himself against the laws of his country. This suit has afforded the courts an opportunity for declaring the laws applicable to such emergencies, and the nuble interests have been thereby an opportunity for declaring the laws applicable to such emergencies, and the public interests have been thereby subserved. This does not, therefore, seem to me to be the occasion when it would be wholesome or wise to administer an exemplary punishment. The object of the court is to uphold and vindicate the laws, without, under

court is to uphoid and vindicate the laws, without, under these circumstances, showing a disposition to oppress or punish those who have evidently been misled. With these views of my duty, an order will be entered that the accused, James Lennon, stands adjudged as guilty of contemps, and to pay a fine of \$50 and the cost of this proceeding, upon payment of which he will be discharged.

of contempt, and to ply a fine of \$50 and the cost of this proceeding, upon payment of which he will be discharged from the further orders of the Court.

The orders made in this case as to all the connecting roads and their employes who have continued in the service are still in full force; and it is but just to all concerned that the Court should say that, the laws and orders having now been fully interpreted and made public, any violations thereof that may hereafter be made will be dealt with in a smirit and outroos nuite different from that with in a spirit and purpose quite different from the

Ask a Lake Shore or Ann Arbor striker to-night what he thinks of the decisions, and he will proba-bly reply: "Oh, I dunno." These words just about express the general situation here at the The majority of the strikers seem utterly unable to decide for themselves whether or not they have gained a point in the contro versy, and the intelligent public is in about the same fix. A great many seem of the opinion that the railroads have got the best of the deal, inasmuch as the injunction against Chief Arthur has been made perpetual, and the spirit of the new law promulgated by the Court carried out in the conviction of the defendant Lennon.

On the other hand, those few strikers who do pretend to understand the situation claim that the injunction against Arthur in the least, inasmuch as he has no power call a strike or order a boycott, and that the dis charge of the seven other strikers is an evidence that it will be almost impossible to enforce the new law compelling all employes while still in the service of a railroad to handle the freight of any other road on which there may exist a boycott The attorneys for the Brotherhood assert that there was no more reason for the conviction of Lennon than there was for the conviction of the other strikers. All the objections made by the court to the charges of the prosecution against the other strikers apply, they say, just as well to Lennon's case. The only possible difference, they claim, is that Lennon was on the road in the performance of a contract when he quit work. They admit that he might be held responsible for violating that contract when he quit work. They admit that he might be held responsible for violating that contract when he quit work. They admit that he might be held responsible for violating that contract would have no jurisdiction in the matter, and that if he were to be held on the charge he would have to be tried in a criminal court and dealt with accordingly. The case, these attorneys claim, has not been finally and completely considered. The matter has resolved itself down to the original question of whether or not the employes of a railroad shall have the right to quit work when they feel so disposed. In suite of all claims to the contrary, the attorneys claim that this is the real situation; and they say that if the courts of last resort decides that employes shall not have the right so to quit, the entire system of labor unionism in this country will be wreeked, and that Government control of the railroads will not be far off.

No evidence has been produced, it is claimed. was no more reason for the conviction of Lennor

labor unionism in this country will be wreeked, and that Government control of the railroads will not be far off.

No evidence has been produced, it is claimed, tending to show that either Mr. Arthur or any of his men entered into a criminal conspiracy. The act of quitting was not, they say, done with the intention of producing dissistents results to the property or business of the roilroads. If workingmen are not to be allowed to act in concert for the purnose of securing higher wages without being held liable for criminal conspiracy, then the strike system is done away with forever.

Both cases will be appealed at once to the courts of last resort. The contempt case will be taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that the defendant Lennon was not properly informed of the proceedings; that he was not subposmaed according to law; that he had not seen the order of the Court or understood its import, and that the Court has no jurisdiction in the matter, the plaintiffs both being corporations organized under the laws of Michigan, and there being no Federal questions involved. The case against Chief Arthur will be appealed to the Circuit Court of Anpeals on the ground that no evidence has been produced to show that the defendant was in any way guilty of conspiracy or that he invited any of his men to engage in a conspiracy against the reads in question.

CHIEF ARTRUR NON-COMMITTAL.

Cleveland, April 3,-Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, refused, when informed of the decision of the United States Courat Toledo, to discuss the subject. "It's all right, he said, "the engineers will get through somehow. I don't care to say what we will do next, but I have not given the subject a moment's thought. The Court does not seem to understand what my duties are I have not got such jurisdiction over the men as the Court may think. I have no authority to order a strike. The men settle all these matters by vote, and I merely give my consent if I see fit to do so.
In this case I presume the Court is under the impression that I had authority to order a strike."

"What will be the effect of this decision in the in-

"I suppose it will enjoin me from issuing certain otices to the men." "What will you do about it?"
"Can't tell just yet. I will not say any more about the matter until I see the decision in full."

Public Men Diangree on many great questions, but there is only one opinion of Old Dominion Cigarettes—the best in the market. Photograph in every package.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi

springs of Hungary. These statements are ABSOLUTELY false, nd the intention with which they are made obvious.

Before any Hunyadl Water was practically known in the United States. The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janes Water having become very popular, quite a number of other waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become . generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters. good, bad, or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hunparion litter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein. CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,

32, Beaver-st., New-York, Sole Arents in the United States and Canada of The Apolitnaris Company, Limited, London.

"Will the Brotherhood fight the contempt case further !"
"I cannot tell you anything about it now."

NO SURRENDER BY THE MEN. THEY WILL KEEP UP THE BOYCOTT BY SUCH

MEANS AS MAY SEEM EXPEDIENT. Terre Haute, Ind., April 3 (special).- The decision: by the United States Court at Toledo were discounted at the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Indeed, the outcome of the court proceedings was accepted ten days ago as a basis for the con-ideration of further complications. It was known that if the court decided adversely to the men no power could restrain the engineers and fire men from prosecuting the fight against the Ann Arbor road to the last resource of their united power.

Grand Master Sargent said, when the first ruling was made by the court, that if the court held that the men must not refuse to haul Ann Arbor freight over connecting roads, they would be found to be either too iii to perform their duty, or else would resign their places. He had been in Toledo, and and carefully estimated the sentiment among the The boycott provision in the secret ritual of the Brotherhood of Engineers has no counterpart in any of the laws of the Brotherhood of Firemen. Mr. Surgent is personally opposed to the boycott idea. It may be said that Chief Arthur holds a view. Mr. sargent says he under-that the firemen would act as one man with the engineers in their purpose to carry on the fight against the Ann Arbor Road, but would use such means as may be deemed most expedient and not liable to punishment under the contempt proceedings. The firemen, he said, are in entire-sympathy with the engineers and will resign their places as an alternative to being subjected to the signal of "scabbing." The anomalous part of the situation lies in the fact that the engineers, herefore the acceptedly conservative organization, which has refused to Join a federation of rativax labor orders for fear of being classed with extremists, are now leading in the extreme boycoit movement.

What the end will be no one at headquarters ventures to predict, but that all expect radical changes in the relations of organized labor to the employers is undoubtedly the fact, however guardedly the officials may express themselves in public. Mr. Sargent has no doubt that firemen who lost their situations because they went with the engineers would receive the strike benefit allowance from the Brotherhood on general principles, although there is no specific law in the order providing for such payment. and not liable to punishment under the contemp

TWO VIEWS OF THE DECISION HERE.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES DENOUNCE IT. Judge Taft's decision in the Toledo, Ann Arber and North Michigan Railroad Company's injunction case against Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Lecomotive Engineers, caused considerable talk among railroad me in this city yesterday. J. M. Ashley, Jr., vice-presi dent of the Ann Arbor Road, told a Tribune reporter that he did not see how Judge Taft could have reached any other decision.

characterized the Brotherhood justly," said Mr. Ashley, " when he decided that the whole organization was a conspiracy against the law of the country. Boycotts have been declared illegal in every court where a case of the kind has been brought up and Judge Taft's decision I hope will have a beneficia effect on all labor organizations. At any rate the decision renders the rule of the Brotherhood concerning boycotts illegal, and is, I think, the death knell of boycotts in general.

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is, no

doubt, a good organization, but I think it will be better with its power slightly controlled by law I have just returned from Toledo. Yesterday morn ting I talked with several engineers there. They said that they would handle boycotted freight. Under Rule 12 of the laws of the Brotherhood a strike always carries a boycott with it. The rule wa adopted at the convention of the Brotherhood held at Denver in 1889, soon after the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike. It was adopted in the face of considerable opposition from engineers on Eastern oads, but the Western men favored it and as they outnumbered the Eastern delegates the rule was

for within the last two weeks they have become accustomed to the sudden action of the machinery of the courts, and now they say they are prepared for almost anything. The more conservative leader impulsive and hot headed labor men, among whom there exists a decided contempt for all the recent decisions by Judges Taft, Bleks, Billings and Lawsamuel Compets, president of the American Federa

ton of Labor, when asked for his opinion of Judge Fatt's decision repeated his criticisms on the di-cisions of Judges Ricks, fillings and Lawience, hiristopher Evans, treasurer of the Federation, said-ing the helieved the decision would have a different effect than that Intended. It would bring all the astor organizations of the country closer to each other.

effect than that intended. It would bring all the abor organizations of the country closer to each other.

Alexarder Jonas, one of the leaders of the Socialist Labor party, said that the consequences of the decision would be twofold. The workingmen would not obey the law whatever they might do formally. They would realize that their organizations are in efficient. The explicit said their organizations are included in the second state of the s

DEFYING JUDGE LAWRENCE'S ORDER.

A LIST OF CLOTHING FIRMS SENT OUT BY THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS.

Judge Lawrence's order restraining the United Garment Workers of America, the organization with which the locked-out Federation cutters are affiliated, from boycotting the product of members of the Cloth-ing Manufacturers' Association, is practically being openly defied by the officers of the organizations that have been enjoined. This announcement was made by Harry White, secretary of the local cutters' un'ons, to several reporters vesterday. Mr. White did not say that he was defying Judge Lawrence's order, but he did say that the order was being rendered "ineffectual," "We can issue this circular," he said, "without violating the order, and we are senting out dozens of them every day to dealers who are asking for a list of members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association." He exhibited a circular which has been printed since Judge Lawrence granted the injunction restraining the men from is suing their first "boycott circulars." The circular now issued by the men is as follows:

The following firms have instituted the great loc

of their employes who are members of the Outter Unions of the United Garment Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Many of these firms have broken strict written agreements with the unions by their action. The purpose of this lockout is to disorganize the employes of the firms of the association, and thereby place them completely at the mercy of a class of manufacturers who foster the dreadful tenement-house and sweating system of the trade. sweating system of the trade. (Here follows the list of firms.)

The locked-out cutters said yesterday that they would ask the District-Attorney to-day to begin proceedings against the members of the Clothing Manuceedings ngainst the members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association under the Conspiracy law. The men held several secret meetings yesterday and made arrangements for a conference of delegates from all the principal trades unions in and near this city. The conference will be held in New-York in a few days, for the purpose of preparing laws for a long slege in the clothing industry. The tailors and cloak-makers are threatening to strike.

EASTER MONDAY ELECTIONS

EPISCOPAL WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN

OFFICERS OF ST. ANDREW'S ELECTED WITHOUT OFPOSITION-AT OTHER CHURCHES.

The members of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., have more than one cause for Easter rejoicing. A year ago a member of the church, John B. Simpson, offered to give \$25,000 toward the indebtedness of the church, provided another \$25,000 was ruised by the congregation. Not only was \$50,000 thus secured for the church debt, but \$7,000 over was secured at sunday's offerings, making a total of \$57,000 placed on the altar. Yesterday morning's election was a unanimous election of the wardens and vestrymen who were in harmony with the line of work pursued by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water. Ordinarily these elections attract not more than fifty voters, but at yesterday's election a vote of confidence in the rector was called for and passed, as several attempts had been made by people in the church to create an opposition to Dr. Van De Water. The following were elected John B. Simpson and John L. Reid, wardens; William B. Ogden, Ralph M. Hyde, O. B. Smith, J. W. Smith, E. J. Swords, A. T. Timpson, E. P. Steers and William II. Sage, vestrymen.

Elections in other churches were as follows: All Angels'-William C. Wepnenberg and David H. Holmes, wardens; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., J. Van Vechten Thomas Dimord, E. Reuel Smith, George C. William W. Flannesgan, L. Laffin Kellogg and

William W. Perrine, vestramen.

Ascension—Daniel F. Appleton and William K. Lothwardens; Edward Schell, Edward N. Tailer, George glen, John B. Ireland, Robert S. Holt, Henry E. Howland, Peter B. Olney and August Belmont, vestrymon. Howland, Peter B. Olney and August Bermont, vestrymon, Redeemer-T. Reginal! Harley and Dr. J. Biako White, wardens; E. Lawson Purdy, Charles A. Ashmead, Charles S. H. Smell, Charles L. French, A. Sidney Tomilson, Henry B. Ely, W. H. D. Crittenton and Henry Seaman,

Zion and St. Timothy-John Jewell and Frederick W. Devor, wardens; David Clarkson, A. Howard Hopping, Moses Taylor Lyne, Robert Milbank, William S. Hawk, Herace Manuel, William S. Ecckman and George Mor

ingue, vestrymen.
All Souls'-Frederick D. Tappen and Edward M. Brown wardens; Henry A. Rogers, Gustav H. Schwab, C. Adolpho Low, Charles R. Leaycraft, Horaco L. Hotch-kiss, Aftert Tilt, Frank Tilford and William R. Bunker, ovet Disciple-Richard C. Greene and William

Arnold, wardens; William I. K. Kendrick, C. Victor Twiss, Rollin M. Morgan, John A. Hance, Thomas M. Fanning, Wilmer O. Chrisman, George Coleman and Dr. Zenas L. Leonard, vestrymen. St. Stephen's-charies E. Fleming and Frederick S. Robinson, wardens; John D. Fouquet, James S. Mactoy, James A. Robinson, Woodruf Smith, William J. Smith,

W. Tulker, W. W. Warren and Dr. W. S. Watson,

Holy Apostles'-Robert H. Goff and James T. Wright, wardens; John P. Collorf, Clement S. Tarsons, ir., Charles P. Champion, George W. Ferguson, William J. McDon-aid, Edwin S. Winson, Charles S. Beardsley and Matthew

St. Lune's, One-hundred-forty-first-st, and Convent-ave. Alexander L. McDonald and Millard Van Blaricom, wariens; John E. Davis, J. Sprague Bard, Charles L. Broadut, Dr. Foster F. Potter, Henry B. Bates, John H. Merrison, p., Kenyon G. Victe and William F. Weeks, St. Mary's, Mott Haven-Henry Lewis Morris and W W. L. Voorbis, wardens; Charles A. Waterbury, William Forster, Robert Davis, William H. Wilde, William H.

ennedy, George H. Owen, M. F. Nerton and W. H. St. Ann's. Morrisania-Samuel Samuels and Charles H. Fucker, wardens; O. J. Stephens, J. C. Cohstant, C. L. Ketchum, J. A. Reane, R. T. Fowler, J. J. Lawrence, W. Morse and L. O. Van Doren, vestrymen

CHRIST CHURCH ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD. The 100th anniversary of the foundation of Christ 1703, and began its work in Ann-st., between William and Nassau sts. After several removals, in order to keep up with the northward march, the ing a fine musical programme was given, in which nine organists from different parishes took part. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, after reviewing the lastory of the church, introduced Bishop Potter. Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington. This is the present vestry of the church: W. Bayard Cutting and Charles W. Cass, wardens: J. Bleecker Miller, Richard M. Hoe, Lucius K. Wilnerding, Alfred Wagstaff, J. Hamilton Hunt and Thomas R. Ball, Vestrymen.

AN ANTI-JENNINGS VESTRY ELECTED. J. B. Jennings, rector of Grace Church, at West-

field, N. J., who is accused by his parishioners of lying and drunkenness, tried to get rid of his old vestry at the annual church meeting held yesterday. Five t the old vestry attended, with eight other anti-Jennings members. The rector only had four sup-porters. When the voting began Mr. Jennings refused to allow his opponents to put in their ballots, but counted the votes of his four upholders. The caffled members held a meeting by themselves and elected a vestry. The Bishop, in a letter to the vestry some days ago, said that a vestry elected by the parishioners would stand. These were elected: William Davidson, senior warden; William T. Hale, junior warden; William Borstock, Captain J. W. Sansom, John W. Sansom, Jr., Joseph Connah and

DEATH PROBABLE FROM MORPHINE.

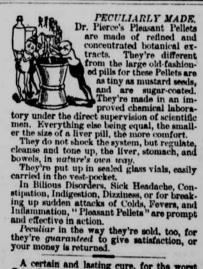
DR. W. H. CHILDS, OF PITTSBURG, TAKES TOO MUCH OF THE DRUG.

According to Mrs. Olive Jardine, who has for som time occupied an apartment in the fourth floor of the Dore flat-house at No. 151 West Thirty-fifth-st., Dr. dose of morphine while in her room last night in order to induce sleep. He now lies at the New-York

Hospital in an unconscious condition.

At 8 o'clock last night Dr. Dallas, of No. 65
West Thirty-sixth-st., was called in by Olive Jardine to aftend the Doctor who, she said, had taken mor-phine. Dr. Dallas worked on his patient for an our, but unsuccessfully. He then summoned Dr. bamberlain to assist him, but their combined efforts

Notice was then sent to the police and an am bulance took the unconscious man to the New-York Hospital. At the hospital it was said that Dr. Childs would die.
Dr. Childs belongs to a well-known family, it is said, in Pittsburg. He once had a fortune, it was said, but lost it.



A certain and lasting cure, for the worst Catarrh in the Head, is guaranteed by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

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styles of architecture. Our display of White and Gold finished Mantels is the largest to be found in any establishment in the

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SOLD BY STATIONERS EVERYWHERE. Samples FREE on receipt of return postage, 2 cente. SPENCERIAN PEN CO., NEW YORK.

ENGROSSIAG STEERS

GENERAL DIGBY WILLOUGHBY HERE.

HE WILL COMMAND THE DETACHMENT OF BRITISH SOLDIERS AT THE FAIR. No British redcoats have been here in force since

man of the name of Andrew Jackson had a little disagreement with a body of English soldiery near New-Orleans. This week several hundred of the reomanny of England will come to this country. Their commander, General Digby Willoughby, arrived upon the Servia yesterday. General Willoughby is a soldier of soldiers. He has fought in the jungles of India and upon the plains of Zululand. He was near the Protestant Enscopal Church was celebrated last Prince Imperial when the young Frenchman fell, evening in the church, at the Boulevard and West wounded by a Zulu spear. It was General Willough-Prince Imperial when the young Frenchman fell, the French considerable anxiety. General Willoughby has left the service. He has come to the United States to superintend a military tournament which will be given at the World's Fair. The exhibition consists of military exercises, performed by a brigade of sol-diers representing the three arms of the British services. The men who will appear have belonged to the best of the British regiments. The military organ-izations represented are the Life Guards, the 14th Hussurs, the 17th Lancers, the Royal Horse Artillery and the 10th Regiment.

The exercises are very much like those given every year in the Agricultural Hall, London. The soldiers will be dressed in the uniforms of their respective regiments. There will be drills, sham battles and spectacular exhibitions representing some of the great battles of modern English history. Eighty horses, purchased from the British Government, will be brought to this country for use in the cavalry drills. One of the features of the show will be "The Musical Ride," in which all trained horses will execute movements in time to music. There will be

cute movements in time to music. There will be an exhibition by a detachment from the Royal Horse Artillery in which field pieces will be drawn between posts just far enough apart to admit the passage of the gun-carringe, while the horses are being driven at full speed.

The officers who will take command at the exhibition are veterans from the Zulu, Egyptlan and Indian wars. They are as follows: Colonel Vibart, commandant, recently with the Royal Horse Artillery; Captain Croker, 93d Highanders; Major Crowdy, of the King's Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Croker, of the Royal Navy, and Caaptain Stackford, of the Royal Irish Fusillers. General Willoughby will leave for Chicago this morning.

THE STRIP WILL NOT BE OPENED TILL JULY. Washington, April 3 .- Secretary Hoke Smith has received official confirmation of the ratification by the Cherokee Indians in council of the amended Cherokee agreement made by the last Congress. He does not expect that the strip will be open to settlement before July 1.

INCONSISTENT OPPOSITION TO MR. JUDD Washington, April 3 .- The action of anti-Semites

in Vienna in protesting against the appointment of Max Judd to be United States Consul-General there is regarded at the State Department as not entirely consistent, in view of the fact that Julius Goldschmidt, the present consul general at Vienna, whom Mr. Judd was nominated to succeed, is also a Hebrew. It is asserted elsewhere, however, that while Mr. Geldschmidt is of Hebrew birth, he does not practice the Hebrew faith. Even granting this last statem it is said that President Harrison sent Mr. Gold-schmidt to Vienna in the belief that he was a Hebrew, and no objection was made to his assumption of his duties as consul-general.

Washington, April 3 .- Thomas F. Bayard, who was ecently appointed and confirmed as the ambassado to Great Britain, called at the State Department topost of duty at an early date. Mr. Bayard came to Washington Saturday night with Mrs. Bayard to spend Easter with Mrs. Bayard's mother, Mrs. Clymet, according to their custom. The new ambassador will-return to Washington in a day or two and begin that work of settling up his law business. He expects that this will take some time, and has, therefore, so no date for his departure for England. When he is ready to sail Mr. liayard will again come to Wash-ington to receive his instructions.

WINE THAT IS WINE.

From The Worcester Spy. From The Worcester Spy.

A great variety of wine is grown in this section, and a curious story is connected with the name of one kind. In a little village not far from Orvieto is a queer little thirteenth-century church, with the tomb of Canon Johannes Fugger. When travelling is Italy he used to send his servant in advance to inscribe "Est" on the doors of the inns which had the best wine. On the door of the inn at Montefasconthe "Est" was written three limes, and the good of the parish. On his tomb is engraved: "Est, Est, Propier Ninsium Est, Johannes de Feed. D. meus mortuus Est." And the muscatel of this vintage is still known as "Est, Est."

For incompla take Brome-Feitner
Before retiring. Trial Bottle 10c.
Also cures disordared comech.